# The Lewistown Republican,

## AND MIFFLIN COUNTY WORKING-MEN'S ADVOCATE.

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### TERMS.

**The Lewistown Republican,**

AND MIFFLIN COUNTY WORKING-MEN'S ADVOCATE, will be published every Wednesday, on a fine imperial sheet, at Two Dollars per annum, if paid in advance—or Two Dollars and twenty-five cents if delayed until the end of six months—and Two Dollars and fifty cents if not paid within the year exclusive of postage. No subscription received for a shorter period than six months, and no paper discontinued until all arreages are discharged. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be considered as a new engagement.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A deduction made to those who advertise by the year. All letters or communications wishing attention must be addressed POST PAID.

## Poetry.

### Pulaski.

A POEM.

BY C. G. EASTMAN, ESQ., WOODSTOCK, VT.

Count Pulaski fell at the siege of Savannah, in the War of the Revolution. The attack was made on the city occupied by the British, by the combined forces of the French and Americans just before day-break on the 3d of October, 1779. The attack proving unsuccessful, Pulaski in attempting to retrieve the fortunes of the day, by penetrating through a breach into the town, fell mortally wounded. His troops, after rescuing his body, retreated, and the siege was abandoned.

'Twas midnight. In Savannah's wall,
The Briton, dreaming at his post,
Forgot, that leagured with the Gaul
Hung round him freedom's sleepless host.

The sentinel sleeps—but hark! did you hear
That sound? No, no, what was it? There!
'Twas the low wild, wail of a bugle; no
'Twas more like the wind, or the twang of a bow—
There! what was that? That! 'twas the blast,
No, 'twas the sound of a horseman, riding fast;
And there: did you hear that quick, stern word,
The cling of a hoof, and the clang of sword?
There! that was the neigh of a steed, as though
He had snuffed up the blood of a fallen foe,
And the rider had striven to check him in vain,
By a goad of the spur, or a jerk of the rein.
Did the sentinel hear it? The morn is far
By the height of the moon and her sister star.
And lulled into sleep, as by falling rain,
The sentinel sleeps—will he wake again

The plain is dark, for the moon has set,
And the sentinel sleeps by his watch-fi yet,
Ho! there, ho! o'er the city's gloom
That baleful light! how that rocket sing
And starting up from his dream of hom
Each Briton on the rampart springs.

The battle raged, but those who fought
With tyranny and wrong
Were struggling vainly sword to swor
A sad and broken throng.
They battled still, though fainter grew
Each desperate charge, which still they made;
They battled, though the strongest sve
With wearied arm and broken bla
And weltering on the field, in heaps
Beside their chargers lay
Those lion-hunte troops, who led
The fierce unequal fray.
Yet still they fought, but vainly fought
Before the leaguered town,
And with the first sweet light of mo,
The banner of the stars went do.

"Be ready now," cried the gallt Pole,
As he sprang to his reeking sed,
Be ready now, with a fresh, brit blade,
And your lives for your country's need.
Ho! for the breach!" the battle fire flashed
Like a sheet of flame from is targe,
As he dashed to the wall wi his well-known cry,
"Pulaski! onward! charge!"

There's a crash of steel, and a rush like the wind,
As Pulaski cheers his band—
While his circling sword deals death as it whirls
Like a bolt of fire in his hand.
The foe go down, by the broadsword's reach,
By the whizzing ball and the pistol's breach;
One sweep—the blade in the brain is crashed,
One blow—the corse in the ditch is dashed,
One thrust—the Britton's heart is pinned
Like a writhing snake to the wall—
Ho! how the frightened wretches quail
At Pulaski's battle-call!
And the reeling ranks of the foe are thinned
Like corn by the summer hail.
"Down with them! down! fiercer they mix
The cut and the shivering stroke,
And the falling blade leaves a track behind,
Like a line the smoke.
They crowd h, and foot to foot,
They give thrust,
They cheer, —each face is black
With bloo eat, and with dust,
Hurrah! th ough! "Pulaski!
now
To the te torrent burst!"
Away from g steed they pour
Like she e wolf athirst;
With a sh e sound of the last
dre
They c the dead to the battle
an
And their th a yell, to the breach
ho mp!
And pl th a goad of the red
sp gh!
"Ho! d the rebels! back in their
te
Like h e death shots go!"
"Down red coats! trample them
d
Down em! so! and so!"
Hurrah g of the Stars once more
Its pl e red van holds,
With th of the war-horses' steel-
of,
And d of the foe on its folds.
"Pula Pulaski i-i! onward! on!
The at the hireling's breast!
Down em! over them there!
Our s' heels do the rest."
"Pula h! God! he is down! he is
Al he midst of the baffled foe,
With ad war-cry, half breathed on
ips,
A ght arm raised for a fearful
.
One rescue the fallen Pole
He wrath of the Briton's steel,
And nd in despair, through the half-
gged breach,
Frightened herd they wheel.

The is done and the morning sun,
struggles up through the sullen
moke,
Ro the retreat of the leaguering host,
their banners torn and their wea-
pons broke.
S they wheel with weary tread,
the gold of the long
fray,
ence, gathering their spirits up,
r a sterner toil on another day.

HE who fell with his battle blade,
the war of Freedom's sons,
ose life in her cause was quenched far
away
rom the soil where his fathers bled—
sleeps, in the land he died to save,
In the home of the exiled brave,
e sleeps, with a world to tell his fame,
And a nation's heart for his grave.

## Political.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

The following letters are in answer to a Commitee of the Democratic State Convention of Indiana, and expressing the views of the writers on the several questions propounded by that Committee on the subjects of a National Bank, the Distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, a Tariff, limiting the Veto power, and the nomination of a Democratic National Convention.

### Reply of Mr. Cass.

[COPY.]

*Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 8th, '43.*

Gentlemen:

Your letter, enclosing the resolutions of the Democratic Convention of the State of Indiana, was addressed to me at Washington, but did not reach that city until after I had left there. It was then forwarded to me at this place and in consequence of having stopped upon the route, considerable delay has occurred in its receipt. I make this explanation to account for that delay.

I shall now proceed to answer the questions proposed by the Convention briefly, but frankly; satisfied that it will be more agreeable to yourselves, and your colleagues of the Convention, that I should be explicit, than that I should be led into tedious dissertations.

With respect to a National Bank, I have to remark, that I have always entertained doubts of the power of Congress to charter such an institution. The indirect process by which this power is deduced from a very general provision of that instrument, has never been satisfactory to me. But there is the less necessity for entering more into detail on the constitutional question, as it seems to me the public voice has pronounced itself, and justly, against the incorporation of any National Bank by Congress No such institution in my opinion should be established.

In answer to the second question which relates to the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands amoug the several States, I reply that I think no such distribution should be made. I will state in a few words the ground of this opinion. The necessary revenue for the support of the government of the United States, must come from the people, and it must be supplied by direct or indirect taxation, or by the sale of public property.—The general sentiment is opposed to direct taxation by the general government in time of peace; and of course there are left but the other two sources of supply to meet its expenses. Their proceeds must constitute the revenue of the country; and if one of them is abstracted or diminished, an additional burden is thrown on the other. Whatever sum the necessary expenses of the government may require, if the proceeds of the public lands make no part of it, the whole must be raised by taxation. If they make a part of it, then the amount of taxation is diminished by the sum supplied by these proceeds. It follows that any proposition to divert the proceeds of these lands from the support of the government is in fact but a proposition to lay taxes on the people. If a permanent annual revenue of eighteen millions of dollars is necessary for an economical administration of the government, and if two millions of these are produced by the sales of the public lands, let the source of this supply be diverted to some other object, and these two millions must be provided by the imposition of taxes. All this is too clear to need further illustration. A proposition then to distribute the proceeds of the public lands among the several States, is, in effect but a proposition to increase the taxation of the people of the United States through the medium of the general government, in order that the amount, thus increased, may be paid into the treasuries of the respective States. To me it appears perfectly clear that, whatever may be the annual sum produced by the sale of lands, that sum is part of the revenne of the country, and tnat it is just as competent for Congress to take any other than two millions supposing that to be the amount, from the public treasury, and divivide them among the States, as to select for that purpose, the dollars actually produced by the land sales. It seems to me that such a course of action would be injurious in practice, dangerous in principle, and without warrant in the Constitution of the United States. The theory of our political institutions is familiar to us all. The government of the confederation, and the governments of all the confederated States, have their respective rights and duties clearly defined, and each within its proper sphere, is independent of the others, each raises and expends its revenue, and performs all the necessary functions of a sovereign State. What right has one to interfere with another unless in cases marked out by the Constitution itself? If the general government can provide a revenue for the respective States, and does provide one, it is clear that one great distinctive feature of our political system will disappear, and the relations between the confederation as such, and the individual States composing it, will be wholly changed. Human sagacity cannot foretell what would be the entire result of this state of things, but it is easy to predict that this new application of the money power would give to the government of the United States a strength never contemplated by the American people, and irreconcileable with our constitutional organization, and that it would lead to a habit of dependence on the part of the States by which their efficiency to resist any encroachments of the general government would be paralyzed. Without pushing these considerations further, I conclude this branch of the subject by repeating that in my opinion, no distribution of the proceeds of the public lands should be made.

The subject of a protective tariff has been so long and ably discussed that it would be useless for me to do more than to give you the result of my views. I think then, that the revenue of the government ought to be brought down to the lowest point compatible with the performance of its constitutional functions; and in the imposition of duties, necessary, with the proceeds of the public lands, to provide this revenue, incidental protection should be afforded to such branches of American industry as may require it. This appears to me not only constitutional, but called for by the great interests of the country; and if a protective tariff, upon this principle, were wisely and moderately established, and then left to its own operation, so that the community could calculate upon its reasonable duration, and thus avoid ruinous fluctuations, we might look for as general acquiescence in the arrangement as we can ever expect in questions of this complicated kind, when the local feelings have been enlisted, which a prudent legislature must concur, more or less, to reconcile.

A proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States, is one which I should always receive with great caution. The people is already in our country too great a disposition to seek, in changes of the laws and constitutions, remedies for evils to which all societies are more or less liable; instead of leaving them to find their own cure in the operation of the ordinary causes which act upon communities. It is often better to suffer a partial inconvenience, than rashly to alter the fundamental principles of a political system. Stability is better than change, when change is not decidedly called for. I am not aware that the exercise of the veto power has, for many years, produced any injury to the public service. On the contrary, I think in those cases where it has been recently interposed, it has been properly applied, and that its action has been approved by a great majority of the people. I see, therefore, no practical evil which demands, in this respect, a change in the Constitution of the United States. Should cases of that nature occur it will then be time to seek the proper remedy.

Your last questions regard the obligations which the nomination of a National Democratic Convention should impose upon those persons whose names have been brought forward in connection with the Presidency of the United States. In the summer of 1841, in answer to an application from a committee appointed by a democratic meeting in the city of Philadelphia, I stated my determination not to suffer my name to be used in this matter, unless nominated by the National Democratic Convention. To that declaration I yet adhere; and I add, in the terms of your question, that I shall give my support and influence to the nominee of that Convention. I beg leave, however to remark, as the subject has excited discussion in respectable quarters, that I am firmly impressed with the belief that no portion of the democratic party will weaken in strength, or hazard the favorable result we have a right to expect, by precipitating the period of the Convention. The great object is a union of views, to prevent the efforts of the party from being rendered useless by divisions, and this union is best attained by that process which shall best ascertain the public will; the only legitimate source of authority. To effect this, the representation at the Convention should come from the people; and should assemble to exercise their functions at as short an interval before the Presidential election as may be compatible with the preparatory arrangements and investigations which so great an object requires. The people should have all the time possible to express their latest will in the nomination of a candidate to be submitted [illegible] gained, and much may be lost by undue haste. It may wear the appearance of distrust of the people, or of an unwillingness to leave their proper cause in their own hands. There, however, it should be left till the last reasonable moment, and then the Convention will be the fair exponents of the will of their constituents, at the time the delegated trust is to be exercised. I do not suffer myself to doubt, but that these views will meet the approbation of the great democratic party.

With great respect, gentlemen,
I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,
LEWIS CASS.

To the Committee.

### Reply of Mr. Buchanan.

[COPY.]

*Washington, Feb. 11, 1843.*

Gentlemen:

I have had the honor of receiving your communication in behalf of the late Democratic Convention of the State of Indiana; and in obedience to their request, I shall now proceed to answer the interogatories which you have propounded to me by their direction. In performing this duty, I think I shall best consult the wishes of the members of that Convention by employing, as far as I can, the clear and explicit language of the interrogatories themselves, not deeming it necessary to enlarge upon subjects, the discussion and consideration of which have occupied a considerable portion of my public life Instead, therefore, of troubling you with reasons in detail for my opinion on the bank, the distribution, and the veto questions, I shall have the honor of transmitting to you speeches delivered by me on these subjects in the Senate of the United States, during the present Congress.

In the first place, then, I am "opposed to the chartering of a National Bank, or any other institution, by whatever name it may becalled, authorised to issue bills of credit for banking purposes, or to regulate exchanges," believing any such institution to be both unconstitutional and highly inexpedient.

2. I am "opposed to the distribution of the public lands among the several States of the Union."

3. "by a protecting tariff, you mean the levying of any higher tax upon imports than may be necessary to secure sufficient revenue for the purpose of sustaining an economical administration of Government, then I am opposed to any such tariff. On this subject, I cannot better present to you my views than by copying a few sentences from my remarks, made in the Senate of the United States on the 27th of August last, on the tariff bill. They are as follows:

"I would, upon the present, as upon almost every other occasion, have acted upon the principles of Gen. Jackson, a man nearly as much distinguished for sagacity and statesmanship, as for his courage and conduct in the field of battle. That illustrious old man, having the review and reduction of the tariff of 1832 distinctly in view, uses the following language, in his annual message of December, of that year: "The soundest maxims of public policy and the principles upon which our republican institutions are founded, recommend a proper adaptation of the revenue to the expenditure; and they also require that the expenditure shall be limited to what, by an economical administration, shall be consistent with the simplicity of the government, and necessary to an efficient public service. In effecting this adjustment, it is due, in justice to the interest of the different States, and even to the preservation of the Union itself, that the protection afforded by existing laws to any branches of national industry should not exceed what may be necessary to *counteract* the regulations of foreign nations, *and to secure* a supply of those articles of manufacture essential to the national independence and safety in time of war." In several of his previous messages to Congress, he avows similar principles, in terms still stronger; and in one of them he cites the authority of Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, in their support. This is my creed upon the subject of the tariff, and I am both willing and anxious to carry it out fairly in practice.—I am willing to unite with my political friends from the North, the South, the East, and the West, in reducing the expenditures of the Government to the lowest point, consistently with the national safety. I would not impose one dollar of duties on foreign imports, beyond what may be necessary to meet such an economical expenditure. In adjusting these duties, I shall never abandon the principle of discriminating in favour of such branches of home industry as may be necessary to secure a supply of those articles of manufacture essential to the national independence and safety in time of war," and this more especially after such manufacturers have been established at immense expense on the faith of your laws. I would save them from sinking into ruin, by such a rate of discrimination as may oe necessary to preserve them. I repeat that this is my creed and it has always been the creed of the [illegible] the Congressional Globe, for the session of 184', ,42, page 951.)

4. I am "opposed to an amendment of the Constitution of the United States, still further limiting the veto power."

5. I shall "abide by the decision of a National Convention of the Democratic party, in the selection of a candidate for the Presidency, and shall give my support and influence to the election of the nominee of said Convention."

Yours, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN

### Reply of Mr. Calhoun.

[COPY.]

*Washington, 26th January, 1843.*

Gentlemen:

I have been honored by your note of the 10th inst., covering a copy of the resolutions adopted by a convention of the Democratic party of the State of Indiana, held at Indianapolis on the 9th inst., requesting my views in reference to the different questions therein proposed to the individuals of the party who have been named as candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. I have embraced the earliest opportunity which my other engagements permitted, to comply with your request.

In answer to the first question, in which I am desired to state whether I am in favor of, or opposed to the chartering of a national bank, or any other national institution, by whatever name it may be called, authorised to issue bills of credit for banking purposes, or to regulate exchanges—with my views of the constitutionality and expediency of such an institution, I reply, I am opposed to a national institution, be its name what it may, authorised to issue bills of credit for banking purposes, or to regulate exchanges both on the ground of expediency and constitutionality. My reasons for both, in reference to a national bank, have been so fully stated in the various discussions on the subject, since the stoppage of payments in'37, it is not deemed necessary to repeat them on this occasion as they must be well known to the community. As to a bank or an institution of any kind to regulate exchanges, I hold that the objection to the expediency or constitutionality of a bank of issue are applicable to any such institution.

To the three next questions, whether I am in favor of or opposed to the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the Several States of the Union; whether I am in favor of, or opposed to a protective tariff, and also to an amendment of the Constitution of the United States, still further limiting the veto power; I answer, I am opposed to each; and for my reasons refer to my speeches delivered in the Senate, on these subjects.

The fifth and last question is whether I will abide by the decision of a national convention of the democratic party in the selection of a candidate for the Presidency? And whether I will give my support and influence to the election of the nominee of said convention, if not myself nominated by said convention? This question seems to assume that I am a candidate, so electing the office of President, and determining, by my individual judgment, the proper measures to be adopted to secure it. It is not the light in which I regard myself or desire to be regarded by the public. My name has been presented for that high office by no agency or solicitation of mine; and it belongs to the friends who prefer me, and have presented my name to the people, to decide on the course proper to be adopted in reference to this question. I have, however, no reason to doubt, but they will cheerfully abide by the decision of a convention, fairly called' and fairly constituted; that would allow ample time for the full developement of public opinion, and represent fully, equally and fairly, the voice of the majority of the party.

With great respect, I am, &c.
J. C. CALHOUN.

To the Committee.

### Reply of Mr. Johnson.

[COPY.]

*Frankfort, Ky, Feb. 6th, 1843.*

Gentlemen:

Your letter of the 10th of January was duly received. It gives me pleasure to make known my views upon any political subject, connected with the office of President of the United States.—The resolutions enclosed, of the Democratic State Convention of Indiana, embrace the Bank of the United States, the distribution of the public lands among the States, a protective tariff, and a National Convention—I will answer in the order in which you have presented your enquiries.

The charter of a Bank of the United States, by Congress, I have always considered unconstitutional and inexpedient.—Having given my vote against it in 1811, and at each successive presentation of the subject since, up to the period of the 4th of March, 1841, when I retired from the public service of the United States, in accordance with the will of the people. It has been my constant practice, and my disposition, to construe with strictness the powers delegated to the federal government, and to confine my action within the plain meaning of its constitutional provisions; carefully avoiding any enlargements of its authority. Notwithstanding the protracted investigations and elaborated discussions on this annoying question, I am confirmed in my first opinion, that Congress has no power constitutionally, to charter a Bank of the United States authorised to issue bills of credit for banking purposes or to regulate exchanges.

The federal constitution contains no specific grant of power to raise money to be distributed among the States. I look upon the act of Congress relative to this subject, as a dangerous precedent, and injurious in its consequences It is unquestionably a direct interference with the internal policy and domestic concerns of the States. If the federal government has the right to use a financial power for munificence, it surely possesses the power to exterminate evils, which in the opinion of Congress may exist in the several States. This power would tend to consolidation, and degrade and impair the sovreignty of the States, by producing a dependence in them, upon the federal government, for the revenue necessary their existence. The power vested in Congress to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, must be understood as limited by the objects which are enumerated in the same sentence 'to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the State.'—A revenue raised for any other purpose than the one which applies equally to all the States, would transcend the boundary of the Constitution. Imposts which operate as burthens upon one section of the nation, and as bounties to another, would violate the spirit of the Constitution. I am in favor of raising by duties on importations, as much money as may be adequate, when added to to the sales of public lands, to pay the entire expenses of the federal government, economically administered—and no more. In fixing such a tariff, I think it good policy and consistent with an equitable consideration for every interest, that due regard should be had to such agricultural commodities and productions, and manufactured articles as can be fabricated in abundance and perfection and which are of essential and general use.

Taxes collected indirectly by commerce, are least felt and most cheerfully paid; and if they can be so regulated as to evolve great natural resources, and rear up skilful artificers and manufacturers, the patriots hope would be consummated. It is the true democratic doctrine, as far as I understand it, to give this incidental protection to agriculture and manufactures, and thus give satisfaction to all liberal minded men, by extending a general advantage, equally re- this wide and extended confederacy. If I know myself, I am equally the friend of all, and the enemy of none; and as far as I have capacity to judge, I have and ever

shall act upon this great principle of equal devotion to every section and every interest of our common country.

The Constitution of the United States was brought into being, at a time, and under circumstances peculiarly adapted to ensure the greatest wisdom in the enactment of laws, and impartiality in the administration of them. The Senate and House of Representatives, the one representing the sovreignty, and the other the people of the several states, uninfluenced by sectional feelings or local interests. My opinion is that the qualified veto which the President possesses in legislation, is beneficial and conservative, and I am opposed to amendment of the Constitution of the United States, still further limiting the veto power.'

I will abide by the decision of 'a National Convention of the democratic party, in the selection of a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, and will give my support and influence to the election of the nominee of said convention.'

The Democratic Convention of the State of Kentucky, on the 9th ult., nominated and recommended me, as the candidate for the Presidency in 1844; and among other things put forth my political principles, embracing the enquiries made by you. In addition to this responsive letter, I refer to that address, as containing a correct view of my sentiments upon these and other subjects.

With sentiments of high consideration and respect, I am truly and sincerely, your obedient servant.

RH. M. JOHNSON.

## The Mill Boy of the Slashes.

We had sincerely hoped that the follies and ridiculous pretensions to democracy, manifested by the Whig party in 1840, had been buried in the same grave which voraciously swallowed up in its remorseless jaws all their hopes and expectations.—When the grave closed over their idol, who like the Indian Brahma, was the embodiment of their religious faith, we had supposed that with their idol they had buried the deceptive symbol with which they had so deceived and gulled his deluded followers. But we were mistaken. The idol indeed was buried but the faith remained, and now that a new Idol is placed upon the vacant pedestal, the same deceiving symbols are to surround his person, the same delusive rites are to be used to blind and deceive the multitude. But to drop the figurative, and come down the real. The same political game that was played in 1840 is to manifest itself in the campaign of '44. The people are to be forced into the belief that the great fundamental rule of Whig faith, is a strong reliance upon the Democratic sympathy, and if it can only force down their throats as was done in 1840, the belief that the candidate chosen, is one whose origin commends itself to the Democratic sympathy of the mass, whose early years were spent amid the noise and cares of a laborious life; they can easily throw a veil over those acts which, in after life, have shown a forgetfulness of the teachings of his youth, and palm him upon the community as a Democrat whom the people should support. The Log Cabin delusion of '40, will be revived in '44 in the "Mill-boy of the slashes," and Henry Clay, aristocratic in all his feelings and sympathies—a thorough despiser of the popular intelligence, will grow under the transforming influence of the deceptive policy of his party into the "Mill boy of the Slashes," a Democrat as rapidly as did the God-like Daniel at Richmond, under an "October sun." But we trust the people have grown sick of such delusion, and like the old Grecian philosopher, will detect beneath the "holes in the tattered garbs," the "vanity and presumption" of the hungry applicants for office. [Trenton Sheet Anchor.

## The Keystone and Pennsylvanian.

The Keystone, in noticing the base insinuation of the Pennsylvanian attempting to connect the Executive with the agents of the U. S. Bank, makes the following *expose* of that print. As an accident somewhat similar to the one adverted to by the Keystone, has since happened the editors of that paper themselves, and they are now heartily co-operating with the Pennsylvanian for similar *reasons* in a similar course, the public, after reading the subjoined, will be able to attach a proper degree of confidence to their statements. [Argus.

From the Keystone of the 8th Feb. 1843.

The above is one of a series of articles which recently appeared upon the same subject in the Pennsylvanian—all, however, abounding with the same hypocritical cant, and couched in the same *jesuitical* style. Notwithstanding the course of that paper, in reference to this particular matter, bears upon its face the appearance of candor—the most superficial observer cannot be blind to the fact, that its professions are insincere and hollow, and that the unravelment of what it seems to regard in the light of great mystery, forms no part of its motives. Since it has pleased the High Sheriff of the city and county, in the distribution of his official patronage, to overlook the transcendent virtues of the Pennsylvanian, its views with reference to the character of Governor Porter seem to have experienced a surprising metamorphosis.—The facts of the case would really seem to justify the impression, that with the conductors of that journal the administration are measured in exact proportion to the length and breadth of the 'Sheriff's Sales' within the 'bailiwick,' and that the 'jobbing' of that high functionary has a tremendous influence upon the light in which they view the measures of government!—Their language and corresponding action is: "If the Sheriff makes *our* paper the vehicle for disseminating his official notices, the State Administration is democratic, virtuous and wise, and worthy of all acceptation—but if he prefers the Mercury, or the Times, a 'cloud of disgrace' hangs over Pennsylvania, and it is the Governor's imperative duty to dispel it.'

## Lord Brougham & America.

We have heard it stated that Lord Brougham may possibly visit this country, either as the regular Mission, or on a Special Mission. He would be welcomed warmly and cordially by all parties and classes. [Phila. Inq.

Do you think so? If you really do, we beg leave to differ. The real Americans, who despise the truckling of Webster to British influences, and who approve the course pursued by by Gen, Cass in France, will not put themselves to much trouble to welcome the man who denounced that Minister as an "ignorant meddler," and his friends in this country as an "ignorant rabble." No, no, Mr. Inquirer, *you*, and the "Merchant Princes" of New York and Boston may drink Lord Brougham to your hearts content, but excuse us if you please We are not peculiarly favorable to Englishmen in any shape, and much less to those who abuse our best and most faithful servants for their fidelity to their country. [State Capitol Gazette.

## The Locusts.

Some of the newspapers are predicting the appearance this year of the seventeen year locusts. This must be an error, at last as to the vicinity of Philadelphia, for it is but ten years since their last appearance. It is found, however, that their periodical times are different in different sections of the country. It is therefore not improbable that they may come the present year in some region other than that of Pennsylvania.

We notice another error in relation to these animals. It is said that they are coming to devour the fruits of the earth. Now in fact the seventeen year locusts eat nothing at all, and are perfectly harmless. They are the fly or miller of a worm that comes out of the earth, and like millers and butterflies in general do not eat. The Egyptian and Spanish Locusts are an entirely different species. They appear annually and are very voracious, destroying the herbage growing grain, etc.—*Pennsylvanian.*

## Spectral Illusions.

A young lady in New York, having lately received a violent blow on the middle of her forehead, by running against a door in the dark, suffered very much from pain about the part, and also from a disturbed state of mind. The latter being considered by two scientific gentlemen as caused by a local affection of the brain, they enquired if she was not visited by apparitions of persons and other objects. She replied at once that she was, and described them in a vivid manner. These apparitions terrified her very much, until she was told that they were caused by a morbid condition of the brain, in consequence of the blow she had received, when her terrors vanished, and she does not now mind the visit of apparitions, on reflecting that they proceeded from this cause. This case, with many others of the same character, is higly important, both in mental and medical science, as they give to this functional derangement local and ascertainable external cause.

## Behind the Times.

The Harrisburg Reporter is so rabid in its opposition to Gov. Porter, right or wrong, that it does not keep a very good record of the signs of the times; for instance it puts down the Towanda Banner as rendering Gov. P. a modified support.—Modified indeed, the Reporter will think, when it comes to learn that the Banner has been *defunct* for more than three months—again it classes this paper as an adherent to the administration, "having a post office in prospect." We would not accept the Post-office if offered to us unconditionally and we consider the insinuation as gratuitous and uncourteous on the part of the Reporter. If the editors will look over the files of the Porter, they will find nothing to warrant the insinuation or the conclusion at which they have arrived in regard to our position. [Bradford Porter.

We stated yesterday that three men named Breedlove, Jewell and Hines, had been arrested in Washington city, on charge of having stolen the Treasury notes which were missing from New Orleans.—The National Intelligencer gives further particulars. On examination they were required to give bail in the sum of $100,000 for their appearance to undergo further examination, in default of which they were committed. Capt. H. S. Harper, deputy U. S. Marshall for the first Judicial District of Louisana, had arrived and recognized the prisoners, who expressed a perfect willingness to go back with him.—They were all arrested from a printed description. On searching the persons of the prisoners in jail, there was found in Breedlove's pocket book $155 in notes of various banks and some small change in silver. On Jewell's person were found two dollars and a half, and on Hines' person only twenty-five cents.

On searching, at Brown's Hotel the rooms which Breedlove and Jewell occupied, there were found in the trunk of the former $50 in bank notes, 1 Mexican doubloon, 5 American Eagles, 3 half eagles, 2 large gold studs, 29 sovreigns, 1 gold watch, chain and key, $4000 in American gold, and a quantity of very elegant clothing. In Jewell's trunk there were found various articles of wearing apparel but no money. [Phila. Morn. Chron.

LEWISTOWN REPUBLICAN

WEDNESDAY MAY 31, 18.

Henry Eisenbise
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

FOR PRESIDENT,
**Gen. LEWIS CASS.**
*[Subject to the decision of a National convention.]*

FOR GOVERNOR,
**Henry A. Muhlenberg,**
*(Of Berks County.)*

☞ We are requested to say that an adjourned meeting of the young men will be held at the Artillerists' Armory, *This Evening*, just in the rear of the Engine House, for the purpose of organizing the Fire Company, &c, &c.

☞ Mr. EISENBISE, the Editor of the Republican has been absent for some time. We expect him home to-morrow

## Correspondence.

A large portion of this week's paper is taken up with the letters of Gen. Cass, Jas. Buchanan, John C. Calhoun and Col. R. M. Johnson, on the subject of the next Presidency. They all express the sentiments and feelings of the great democratic party of the Union. Unlike some of our cotemporaies, we feel under no apprehension whatever as to the course which Mr. Calhoun's friends will pursue in this matter—we believe that they will acquiesce in the decision of a National Convention.—Gen. Cass' letter strikes us as being most happy in expression and explanaion. It is so plain that "he who runs may read." We are frequently asked, "why do you publish such letters, for not one in ten of your subscribers ever peruse them?" We should be sorry, very sorry to believe such a thing. Every man who is entitled to an expression at the Ballot Box, should read them, and, in our opinion, shows a wanton and unpardonable disregard for the welfare of our common country, who does not do it, before exercising that invaluable privilege. And especially do we recommend their perusal to *young men*, as well as to study the character and nature of the institutions of their country for they cannot be too well versed in them.

Mr. Van Buren's letter was not received at the time of the publication of those which we publish to-day. It has since appeared, but its great length will preclude its insertion in our columns. It is an able letter, and coincides in opinion with the others. Like every thing which comes from him, it abounds with interest, sound argument, and breathes a spirit of devotion to the true interests of the community.

## The Treaty

Has been finally ratified by both governments. We sincerely desire that the peace and harmony which now exists, may never be broken. If we mistake not, the British government were compelled to relinquish their pretensions to the "right of search," or "right of visitation," or whatever name they may see fit to call it by.—The American people should not forget that they owe much to Gen. Cass for his timely intervention to prevent that arrogant and unwarrantable assumption of power from being carried into effect by the British Ministry in England, and sanctioned by their British Whig allies in America, such for instance as *Baker* of the Perry Freeman.

## Daniel Webster.

This gentleman has been named as a candidate for the Presidency. We suspect very strongly that he will be elected, especially if he relies upon his late connection with the present administration of the general government—to stay at home.

## Henry A. Muhlenberg.

We are every day in receipt of the most gratifying evidence of the increasing popularity of this distinguished man.—Long known by his ardent and unflinching support and adherence to Democratic men and measures, he is now looked from all quarters, as the "man of their choice" for the next Governor of Pennsylvania. His intimate knowledge of our affrs, both National and State, his superior talents, and the many places of public trst which he has filled, all eminently qualify him for the high and responsible post to which the *people* are about to call him. "Honest John Banks" will be the next "whig" candidate for that post—and mark the prediction—he will be a candidate, but to be defeated. On this subject we have heard but one opinion expressed, and that is for the nomination of Henry A. Muhlenberg.

"If Gen. CASS be selected to fill the place vacated by *Webster!*—and we would not be surprised to see it—our foreign relations would be tortured into shape to suit his crooked notions of transcendental diplomacy." [Perry Freeman.

☞ Indeed Mr. Freeman, and is that your "private opinion publicly expressed." We suppose it would have accorded better with the views of the very erudite and farseeing editor of that paper, as well as many more of his political associates, had Gen. Cass acknoweledged as just, the humiliating and unholy demands of the British Government. Like Daniel Webster, they would sooner see the enemy battering down the walls of the capitol, than interpose any objections or means to prevent it. But it matters little what their opinion is, for Gen. CASS' "crooked notions of transcendental diplomacy," is approved of by the American *people*, and they are only awaiting an opportunity to reward him for his bold and fearless defence of American rights. The "head and front of Gen. Cass' offending hath this," He *is a Democrat*, and his "crooked notions" are so ably defended and maintained, his name and character so strongly entwined in the affections of his countrymen that his nomination would effectually annihilate all hopes of the success of their "shirt tail candidate," as he is called by a *very prominent* member of their own party. The abuse of the federal, cow-boy, national republican, abolition, coon, antimasonic, whig, anti-locofoco party only tends to raise him in the estimation of all virtuous and high-minded men, who are jealous of the rights and privileges of American freemen.

## Another Humbug Exploded.

The Philadelphia Ledger, a neutral paper, says:—"Every body remembers the political capital Mr. Ogle made out of the "gold spoon" story during the last Presidential contest, and what a henious instance of extravagance and anti-republican feeling it was considered by all the political stump orators, that the President wore a clean shirt instead of a dirty dickey, and surrounded himself with the comforts and conveniences of life. This answered as a very good clap trap for the time, but as a number of other delusions of that period, it has had its day, and like its author is now defunct, and is only remembered but to create a smile at the credulity that so easily believed it. The Portland American shows where the gold spoon story came from. The editor was on a visit to President Tyler, and he says the Presidential mansion is handsomely furnished, but none too much so. Hundreds of the Boston aristocracy have their own private residences filled with more splendid and costly furniture. We could not help intimating a desire to the President—if not inconsistent with the usages of the house—to have a sight of the celebrated Van Buren "gold spoons." "Ah, Mr. Kingsbury replied he laughingly, "those spoons only existed in imagination, I apprehend."

☞ Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN passed through this place on Thursday last, on his road to Erie.

☞ The Supreme Court which has been in session in Harrisburg, has not yet adjourned.

## Sacrilege.

We learn by the New Jersey papers, that some time last week, a vault in the Episcopal burying ground at Patterson, (N. J.,) owned by Patrick McGinnis, Esq. was entered by some person by knocking in the panel of the marble door which led into the vault, the coffin of a small child which had been deposited there last summer, broken open, and both arms of the child torn off the body and carried away, and the open coffin then left exposed in the vault. A reward of one hundred dollars is offered for the detection of the villain who perpetrated the act.

☞ Frank Johnson's celebrated Band have been in Pittsburg recently. We learn that returning a few nights since from a concert in Allegheny City, they were attacked by a gang of bullies. We believe that none of them were seriously injured, but such disgraceful scenes do not reflect much credit either upon the city or the actors. Such disreputable conduct is becoming too common, and should be frowned down. James A. McVicken, A. G. Logan, and a young man named Fitzsimmons, have been arrested and held to bail, and a warrant is out for another fellow named Stevenson, who have been charged with being actors and participators in this unprovoked and unmanly attack upon strangers.

☞ Conventions of the Episcopal and Old School Presbyterian Churches were lately held in Philadelphia. Also a yearly meeting of the Society of Friends.

## American Tract Society of New York

The receipts the past year have been $96, 240 53—4000 of which have been remitted to foreign lands. 15 volumes have been circulated during last year. *American Home Mission Society*—848 missionaries employed during the past year laboring throughout twenty-four States and Territories of the Union, and also in Canada and Texas.—The number added the church by profession, is about 14,000. *American Sunday School Union.*—The Schools are now in operation to two millions of American youth, and have this year distributed 60 vols. including 228 Libraries to the Sabbath Schools, all at an expense of only $14,000, of which but 1,700 is directly contributed by the public.

The receipts of the Foreign Missionary Society during the past year have been about $15,000.

## The Crops.

We learn from almost every part of the state that the crops promise well and their is every prospect of the farmers being rewarded for his toil. We have made inquiries, and the people of Mifflin county speak favorably of the crops and anticipate an abundant harvest.

## Pulaski.

Is the subject of a poem on the first page the production of a master mind. It will recall to the mind one of the many glorious incidents of the war of the Revolution. Read it.

☞ The following article is set with sound sense, and practical economy, that we have transferred it to our columns, satisfied that any thing we could say would not be so applicable or so much to the point. It meets our views perfectly, and we wish the press would take the matter up and discuss it, and we doubt not but it would have a highly beneficial effect.

## Increase of Crime.

It is equally painful and astonishing to contemplate the rapid and fearful increase of crime which has taken place in these United States, as well as in other countries, during the last few years. And when we take a retrospect to view the attendant circumstances—when we recollect that it has grown and increased amid the advance of refinement and intelligence, and teachings of the doctrines of Christianity, our wonder is increased, for every thing else: a cause, which, until removed, will continue to uproot the virtues of the heart and disturb the peace and happiness of society. What this cause is we are not at present, prepared to say.—But we would ask some of those editors who have been speculating in causes and moralising on their influences, whether a proportion—a large proportion—of the evil from which this lamentable change has sprung, may not be charged, justly and reasonably, upon themselves? May it not be supposed that by bringing the youthful in constant contact with vice, by parading before it the exaggerated details of crime—unfolding to it the bloody volume of murder and homicide, and holding up to its gaze the dread of vice lessened, and the avenues of sympathy clogged up.

However appalling or painful a scene or object may be to the mind on first acquaintance, we are all well aware of the effect produced by familiarity. We see the great difference with which the destruction of human life is regarded in different countries. We all agree in the cause of this.—None deny that *it* is the result of familiarizing the one with scenes of blood, while the other is guarded against such occurrences.—If this deduction be correct when applied to one crime, why not when applied to another?—[*Herald and Free Press.*

## Movement in favor of Gen. Cass.

We are pleased to observe, by the following proceedings, that the friends of Gen. Cass, in the county of Philadelphia, are taking measures to effect an organization, for the purpose of promoting his nomination as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. These movements will be shortly seconded by the numerous friends of that distinguished soldier and statesman, in other parts of Pennsylvania. [Argus.

At an adjourned meeting of the friends of General Lewis Cass, held on Wednesday evening, the 17th inst., at the house of Charles Worrel, N. E. corner of Third and Green streets, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, and ordered to be published in the democratic papers:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to draft a Constitution and By-Laws for the government of a club to be called "*Cass Club No. 1 of the Northern Liberties*"—to be submitted at a subsequent meeting, when the following gentlemen were appointed said committee:

Smith Skinner, Henry Lamparter, Wm. Curtis, Rene J. Fougeray, and John Laws, Esq.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Democratic citizens throughout the State, friendly to the election of General LEWIS CASS to the Presidency, to form associations or clubs, for the furtherance of that object.

Resolved, That when this meeting adjourns, it adjourns to meet at the Democratic Head Quarters, adjoining the Commissioners' Hall, N. L., on the 2d Monday in June next, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

On motion, adjorned.

RENE J. FOUGERAY, Sec'y.

☞ It is said that every day brings something new, and there is truth in the saying to a certain extent, but if the commissions of crime, at the present, is to be taken as a verification of it, it will be news but undoubtedly *nothing new*. For instance—a man named Benjamin D. White was hanged at Batavia, (N. Y.) during the past month for murdering his own father! and fearful as was the deed, and hardened as the criminal was said to be, his execution had but little precautionary effect; for on Monday evening, the 15th inst., four persons were brutally murdered at Changewater, Warren county, New Jersey. Verily, it is becoming a "common business transaction," to butcher the natives.

[Backwoodsman.

The opinion expressed in the above accords, as the illustration attests the truth and justness of the article in another part of this paper on the "Increase of crime." We allude to it here, not only because it is apposite, but because we feel deeply interesested in the matter.

## U. S. Schooner Boxer.

Captain Smith of the schooner Harriet Smith, from Havanna, reports having been boarded on the 13th inst. off the Double Headed Shot Keys, by two of the light-house keepers, who stated that they had been informed by some Nassau wreckers that the U. S. schooner Boxer had been in an action in the Gulf with a piratical ship, and that the schooner had been sunk by the effect of the Pirate's shot. The wreckers also stated that some water casks and other articles bearing the name of the Boxer had been picked up in the Gulf.

We give the report as it comes to us, without vouching for the truth. Possibly it may be true, but we very much doubt it. The Boxer arrived at Pensacola on the 21st ult., and if we mistake not, was there on the 1st inst. She mounts ten guns and is commanded by Lieut Commandant Ridgely.

The Double Headed Shot Keys are quite near the Island of Cuba, and the keepers of the Light House there would not be likely to get the news from the Gulf of Florida, we suppose, much sooner than it would reach Havana, we suppose, must be) sooner than it would reach Havana, the Gulf are continually arriving. Captain Barton, of the Norma, who left Havana the 14th, one day after the Harriet Smith was boarded, heard no such rumor. [Journal of Commerce.

The Gettysburg Star gives an account of a hail storm which visited that place on last Monday week. The editor says he picked up one hail stone which measured *thirteen inches* in circumference. He also states that a wild goose which was flying over that place at the time was knocked to the earth by a hail stone. Big goose, that was.

The *True Patriot* exhibits his love of country by administering to the comfort and happiness of the community in which he resides. He who discovers and makes known the means of preserving the health, and consequently the happiness of his fellow citizens, evinces as much patriotism as the general who meets and conquers an invading foe. But what is he who joins the latter's rank, or spreads disease and death among the people? A Traitor—Dr. Brandreth has discovered a medicine called *Dr. Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pill*, which has proved a blessing to the people. But Druggists have joined the enemy's rank by counterfeiting these Pills, and are selling poisonous drugs in their name: therefore buy none of them, they cannot be genuine.

Please of John A. Sterrett, Lewistown, of the Agents published in another part of this paper.


# NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their customers and the public in general that they have just received a

NEW & SPLENDID

assortment of GOODS, consisting of *Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Vestings, Thibet & Summer cloths, Linens, Drillings Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Stocks, Bosoms, Collars, Suspenders, Buttons*, and a general assortment of the *Best Trimmings*, also *Made Up Clothing*, consisting of *Coats, Pantaloons, Roundabouts, Vests, Drawers, Shirts, &c.* Also, a fine assortment of Law, Theological, Miscellaneous and School

BOOKS,

together with Full and Half-Bound

BLANK BOOKS,

Quills, Steel Pens, Ink, Wafers, Slates, Paper, Toy Books, &c., all of which have been purchased on the best terms, and will be sold at prices to suit the times.

COGLEY & McCAY.

N. B.—Having just received from the Eastern Cities the latest fashions, they are prepared to execute all kinds of work in the best and most fashionable style.

C. & M.

Lewistown, may 31-43

## ATTENTION!
### LEWISTOWN GUARDS.

You will assemble at your Armory in Lewistown, on Saturday morning, June 10th, at 10 o'clock, in summer uniform, for drill. Punctual attendance is requested of every member.

By order of the Cap't.

D. W. McCORMICK, O. S.

may 31-43-2t

## Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned heirs, executors and administrators of the estate of Alexander B. McNitt, deceased, being desirous for a settlement of said estate, to all persons to come forward before the 20th day of July and cancel the same. And to those having claims against said estate are requested to present their claims for settlement before that time, or ever thereafter be debarred. We will be found at the late residence of A. B. McNitt, dec'd.

BROWN McNITT,
JOHN McNITT.

may 31-43-3t

## *EXECUTORS NOTICE.*

THE Public are hereby notified that Letters Cum Testimento Annexo have been granted to Wm. W. Gilmore and Robert M. Gilmore, on the Estate of Samuel Gilmore, late of Menno township in Mifflin county, dec'd. Those persons who know themselves indebted to the said Estate will please call and pay their respective dues, and those who have claims against the same will please present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WM. W. GILMORE,
ROBT. M. GILMORE, } Ex'rs.

Menno township may 24-43

## Caution,

THE Public are hereby cautioned not to pay any costs due me on the docket of Robert McNeal, Esq. late a Justice of the Peace, to said McNeal or any other person, as I feel myself competent to collect my own costs, due me from persons who had dealings before McNeal. I shall attend to the collection of the same, so look out delinquents for no one, I am in earnest when I say not to pay my costs over to McNeal, from this date at your yeril of paying it again.

WASHINGTON BURNS,
late high constable.

may 24-43

## Caution,

The public are hereby cautioned not to meddle or interfere with the following property, sold at Constable's sale in Decatur township on the 29th of April, as the property of William Price in whose possession it is left until I see proper to remove

One black cow and calf, one red heifer, one calf, 10 head of sheep in a lot, a lot of grain in the ground, four shoats, one corner cupboard, one mantle clock, one desk, 25 or 30 bushels of stone coal, 200 bushels of charcoal, one large anvil and one blacksmiths hammer.

JACOB SIGLER.

May 10 43.

## *Auditor's Notice.*

TAKE Notice that the subscriber has been appointed Auditor by the Court of Common Pleas of Mifflin County, to distribute to and among the several claimants, the proceeds arising from the Sheriff's sale of the real estate of James Alexander (null,) and that he will attend for that purpose at his office in Lewistown, on Saturday the 17th day of June, 1843, at 2 o'clock, P. M. when and where all persons having claims against said estate are requested to make them known to the Auditor, or they will thereafter be debarred from coming in upon said fund.

JAS. K. KELLY, Auditor.

Lewistown, may 13-43-4t

## Estate of Philip Weiler, late of Menno township, Mifflin County, dec'd.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that letters of Administration have been granted to the subscribers, upon the estate of the above mentioned decedent. All persons therefore who are indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment without delay—and all persons having legal demands against the said estate are requested to present them to the subscribers, or to either of them, at their residences in the said township, without delay.

GEORGE WEILER, } Adm'rs.
DAVID WEILER, }

may 17-43

## AUDITORS' NOTICE

TAKE Notice that the subscriber has been appointed Auditor by the Court of Common Pleas of Mifflin County, to make distribution of the proceeds arising from the Sheriff's sale of real estate of John M. Barton, to and among the several claimants, and that he will attend for that purpose at the Prothonotary's office in Lewistown, on Tuesday the 20th day of June, 1843, at 10 o'clock, A. M. when and where all persons having claims against said estate are requested to make them known to the auditor or they will thereafter be debarred from coming in on said fund.

JNO. R. M'DOWELL, Auditor.

Lewistown, may 16.43

## J. BICKELL & A. SMITH

HAVE associated themselves into a firm to carry on the manufacture of

### PAPER

of all kinds and qualities, at the old establishment, within half a mile of Aclsburg, Beaver township, Union county.

The mill is entirely remodelled, and the most approved machinery introduced so as to enable the proprietors to furnish

*PAPER TO ORDER,*

of any quality required, at short notice and reduced prices.

The neighboring counties of Huntingdon, Centre, Juniata, Perry, Northumberland, Lycoming, Clinton, Clearfield &c. will find it to their advantage to deal at this establishment.

*Liberal deductions made for cash*—and all country rags taken in trade, or liberal cash price paid for the same.

may 3 43 6mo

## Iron COMMISSION House.

SAMUEL D. ORRICK of the late firm of Orrick, Grubbs & Parker, and CHARLES O. CAMPBELL, late of the firm of J. Stauer & Co. have formed a partnership under the firm of

ORRICK & CAMPBELL,

to transact a *General Iron Commission Business* at

**No. 47, Walnut Sreet,**

below, 2d st. Philadelphia.

ORRICK & CAMPBELL.

P. S. They are agents for the sale of Syracuse (N. Y.) SALT.

Philadelphia, Ap. 29 6mo

## CHEAPER THAN EVER.

NEW and CHEAP

## GOODS.

BLYMYER & PROWELL

Corner of Market & Wayne st's,

have just been receiving from Philadelphia, a large assortment of

*Spring and Summer GOODS,*

such as French, English and Domestic Cloth, do. Casimere, Fancy and Plain Linen Drillings for pants, Summer Cloths, Marseilles, Valencia and Satin Vestings, Windsor Gambroon, Black and Blue Black Silks, Colored, Figured and Plain Silks, Brayham Mous D'Laine, French and English do. Plain, Ala Pacha and Mosaic Lustre, Scotch and French Ginghams and Chintzes, *CALICOES* of all qualities and styles, from 6 to 25 cents per yard, bleached and unbleached *MUSLINS* from 6 to 12½ cents per yard. *A first rate assortment of silk and cotton HOSIERY.*

*Also*, the CHEAPEST

*GROCERIES*

IN THE COUNTY.

SUGAR 6 1-4 cents per pound, COFFEE 10 cents per pound, N. O. MOLASSES 40 cents and Sugar-House Molasses 50 cts per gallon. Together with a good assortment of

**HARDWARE,**

which we are determined to sell Low for Cash.

tf

Lewistown, may 3 43

## Lewistown Academy.

THE Trustees of this Institution, take pleasure in announcing to the public, that the Summer Session will open on the 19th inst.; and every thing requisite to qualify pupils fo entering College or for Business will be taught, in the most approved manner. They have procured the professional services of Mr. S. CARPENTER, A. M., a gentleman who has experience in teaching, having taught for many years in some of our best Colleges, and whose testimonials of a scholar are of the highest order.

*Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Chemistry.—The Classics and Mathematics will be taught.*

The Terms of Tuition will be the same as those of Academies in the vicinity.

Good Boarding can be had in genteel houses at $1 50 to $2 00 per week.

JOSEPH R. ARD,
Pres. B. T.

Ap 17 43

## NOTICE.

DR. J. J. APPLEBAUGH, having removed from Lewistown, has left his books with Henry Kulp, Esq for collection, persons knowing themselves indebted will please to call and make settlement, on or before the first of June next; no longer indulgence need be expected.

may 3 43

## CARD.

### DR. LYTCH.

Most respectfully informs the inhabitants of Lewistown and its vicinity who so frequently invited him to take up his residence in this town that he now holds his office opposite to Mr. Turners Hotel.

May 24 1842.

## BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

### ACRIMONIOUS HUMORS, THE CAUSE AND ONLY CAUSE OF ALL PAIN AND DISTRESS IN THE BODY.

☞ PAIN is the warning given by the nerves that there are acrimonious humors in the body. No man had ever an affection of the lungs but it arose from ACRIMONIOUS HUMORS having settled there.—No man had ever pain in the head or an affection of the heart, but it was produced by the presence upon those parts of ACRIMONIOUS HUMORS. So with Rheumatism, it is the acrimonious humors which have settled upon the membrane of the muscles. So with dysentary, the acrimonious humors have settled upon the mucus membrane of the bowels, aggravated in most cases by the retention of HARD FECAL matters in those important organs. There never was

PAIN OR DISTRESS

in any part of the body (unless it was produced by an accident) that was not occasioned by the presence of

ACRID HUMORS.

It is these humors which have to be expelled, and by so doing the

PAIN OR DISTRESS

is sure to be removed. This is as certain as that

ONE IS LESS THAN TWO.

To do this with certainty, the

BRANDRETH PILLS

must be used. They are as innocent as bread, yet all-powerful as a remover of the cause of sickness—may be taken at any time of the day or night, without alteration in diet or fear of cold. Sold by the following AGENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| JOHN A. STERRET, | Lewistown. |
| WM. HARDY, | Waynesburg. |
| STROUSE & NORTH, | Newton Hamilton. |
| CHAS. A. THOMPSON, | Mexico. |
| WM. STEWART, | Huntingdon. |
| JNO. M. HALE, | Bellefonte. |
| JNO. HOFFMAN, | New Berlin. |

Observe that such agent has an engraved certificate of Agency, containing a representation of Dr. Brandreth's Manufactory at Sing Sing and upon which also will be seen exact copies of the new labels now used upon Brandreth's pill boxes.

Philadelphia Office No. 8, North 8th st.

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.

Ap 26 43

## NOTICE.

THE Undersingned having been appointed assignee of Nathaniel Comfort, notice is hereby given that the books of said Comfort are in my hands, and all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, as the books will be left in the hands of a proper officer for collection after the first of May. Persons having claims will present them as soon as possible.

SAMUEL MILLIKEN,
Assignee.

Ap 26 43 3t

## Public Sale of Real Estate.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Mifflin County, will be sold on Monday the 5th day of June next, (1843) on the premises, in Newton Hamilton, Wayne township, a certain *HALF LOT of GROUND*, with a FRAME

DWELLING HOUSE

and other improvements thereon erected, being thirty feet in front on Water street, and in depth one hundred and thirty feet, together with several

VACANT LOTS,

situate in the said Newton Hamilton, in Wayne township, aforesaid, the property of Mathias Moody, dec'd.

Terms of sale will be made known and attendance given on the day of sale, by

JOHN MORRISON, Adm'r.

Ap 19 43

## Public Sale of Real Estate.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court for the County of Mifflin, will be sold on Monday the 5th of June next, (1843) at the house of James Turner, in the borough of Lewistown, a certain *LOT of GROUND* with a FRAME

DWELLING HOUSE

and other improvements thereon erected, situated in the borough of Lewistown aforesaid, and bounded by Water street on the south, a lot of Barbara Swisher on the west, a sixteen feet alley on the north, and lot of the heirs of Alexander Anderson on the east, as the property of James Eager, dec'd.

Terms of sale, one half purchase money to be paid on the consummation of the sale, and the remainder in one year thereafter, with interest, &c.

D. W. M'CORMICK, Adm'r.

## Last Notice.

All persons who know themselves indebted to the undersigned for verdict fees, bills of costs in the sessions, or otherwise, are requested to make payment on or before the 26th day of May next. And also, all persons against whom I have *Writs* in my hand, as late Sheriff, for collection, are urged to an immediate settlement, as no longer indulgence can be given. Necessity compels me to this course.

JAMES TURNER,
Late Sheriff.

Ap 19 43

N. B. All unsettled accounts will put into the hands of a Jus for collection, after the above date.

## JUSTICES BANKS

At this office.

## GRARD LIFE INSURANCE, ANNUITY AND TRUST COMPANY.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

*OFFICE, No. 150 CHESNUT St.*

MAKE Insurances on Lives, grant annuities, and Endowments, and receive and execute Trusts.

RATES FOR INSURING $100 ON A SINGLE LIFE

| Age | For one year. | For 7 years annually. | For Life annually. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | $0 91 | $0 95 | $1 77 |
| 30 | 1 31 | 1 96 | 2 36 |
| 40 | 1 69 | 2 63 | 3 20 |
| 50 | 1 96 | 2 09 | 4 60 |
| 60 | 4 35 | 4 91 | 7 0[illegible] |

*Example*—A person aged 30 years, by paying the Company $1 31, would secure to his family or heirs, $100, should he die in one year, or for $13 10 he secures to them $1000; or for $13 60 annually for 7 years, he secures to them $1000 should he die during the 7 years; or for $23 60 paid annually during life, he provides for them $1000 when he dies; for $65 50 they would receive $6000 should he die in one year.

Further particulars respecting Life Insurance, Trusts, or Management of Estates and Property confided to them, may be had at the Office.

B. W. RICHARDS, *Pres.*
JNO. F. JAMES, *Actuary.*

Philad'a, Ap 8 43 6mo

## Old Eclipse.

THIS CELEBRATED

**HORSE**

is again the property of James Criswell & Sons, of M'Veytown, and will be at their stable the spring season. His reputation is so well established as being master of a large tribe of the finest saddle and harness horses ever raised in our country, that the blood of his relatives are not necessary to be enumerated.

The Farmers are invited to call and see

OLD ECLIPSE

at his "*HEAD QUARTERS*," in M'Veytown, any time between this date and the first of August.

Ap 10 43

## A CARD.

THE subscriber respectfully announces, that his Academy will be open for the reception of pupils Wednesday April 12th—where will be taught the following branches:

Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, & Composition. Geometry, Algebra.—The application of Algebra to Geometry, Conic Sections, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Heights and Distances, Surveying and Levelling, (with field Exercises.) Mechanics, Natural Philosophy—including Optics, Pneumatics, Hydrostatics, &c, Book Keeping by single and double entry, The Latin and French Languages, Drawing, Painting and Music. A portion of the time will be devoted to Military Discipline.

An assurance is given, that the most strict attention will be paid to the mental, as well as moral advancement of those submitted to his charge.

THEO. FRANKS.

Lewistown, Ap. 12 43

## TO THE PUBLIC.

Those persons wishing to build and others, are hereby informed that I have eased the

BRICKYARD

belonging to Daniel Fichthorn, at the West end of Lewistown, and will soon be prepared to accommodate the public in this article. Contracts on reasonable terms will be entered into at any time, persons who intend to build this summer will do well by calling on me before they contract *elsewhere*. I am determined from a long experience in the art of making brick that none shall excel mine in workmanship—I will take lumber and all kinds of country produce in exchange at market price.

PETER PRINCE.

Ap 13 43

## Caution.

THE public are hereby cautioned not to take an assignment of a *promisory note*, given by the subscriber to Doct. C. Reinhold, for fifty dollars, dated some time about February 1842, as I have not received value for the same. I am determined not to pay the same unless compelled by due course of law, of which the public are hereby notified.

PHILIP LASH, jr.

Decatur township, May 12, 1842.

## Notice.

THE undersigned, have been duly appointed *administrators de bonis non* with the will annexed of John Wertz, Sr., dec. All persons indebted, are hereby notified to pay the same, and all persons having claims against the said dec'd, will present their claims duly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID McCLURE,
THOMAS McCORD,
Adm'rs de bonis non of
John Wertz, Sr. dec,d.

Lewistown, May 8 43

## CAUTION.

THE public are hereby cautioned not to meddle with the following personal property purchased by me at a Sheriff's sale, sold as the property of Thompson M'Manigle, on the first day of April, inst. and for which I paid the cash, viz:

One brown mare, one dun do. one wind mill, one cutting box, one black cow, one striped cow three young cattle, seven hogs, one cow and calf, four sett horse gears, two saddles two ploughs, two harrows, one brass or copper kettle, one stove, one clock, one book case and drawers, one bureau, rye and wheat in the ground, all of which property I loaned the said Thompson M'Manigle and left them in his care. I will enforce the law against any person, Sheriff or Constable that will molest the same or any part thereof, of which they are hereby notified.

JAMES TURNER.

Ap 5 43

## *Hall's Patent Horse Power Thrashing Machine.*

The trouble and vexation of the various sweep Machines are now obviated by the invaluable Machine, patented by Mr. Hall Where Hall's Machine is known and used it is said the Sweep Machine is thrown together aside. It is so constructed that it cannot wear out for a number of years, and will not require more than a dollar a yearto keep it in repair. It requires but two horses to thrash one hundred and fifty bushels of wheat in eight hours, taking up no more room on the barn floor than a double stall, or place for two horses. The great advantages of Hall's Machine, over every Swee Machine, are

1st. It will not get out of repair, and cannot be broken be fair usage.

2nd. It is compact—takes so little room that it can be set in any Barn, under cover, where thrashing may be done in wet or stormy weather.

3rd. Two Horses are all that is required to operate it—thus saving the trouble and expense of employing more horses, as well as the expense of a driver, none being necessary. It is lighter work for two horses on this machine than for four on any sweep machine.

4th It can be put in operation in 15 minutes after arriving on the ground, no digging or staking being necessary.

5th. It is warranted to thrash as much grain, with two horses as can be thrashed on any sweep machine with four.

6th. It can be used for sawing wood—one horse will drive a circular saw, sufficient to cut twenty cords of wood in a day and two horses would be sufficient to grind corn in the ear. One horse being ample to drive two common Turner's lathes. It could do all the bark grinding, and pumping with from one to two horses necessary for country Tanneries generally. Inshort it can be put to a great many uses, and with tions of this cheap, most valuable invenced for many years.

Farmers and others are invited to call and see the machine in operation, at the barn of Joseph Milliken, near Lewistown.

The undersigned are prepared to build Hall's Machine complete, at reasonable price—warranted. They have purchasee the Patent right for the counties of Mifflin Centre, Union, and Juniata.

JOHN R. WEEKS, & Co.

Lewisown Dec. 1841.

## REMOVAL.

ROBERT H. M'Clintick has changed the location of his Cabinet Ware Room, to within one door of the corner of the public square, Market st. west end, and nearly opposite to the RED LION HOTEL of Major Daniel Eisenbise, where the public are invited to call and examine his furniture. He has a choice assortment.

*Mahogany Chairs of all descriptions, Spring seat sofas, Bureaus and Dressing Bureaus, Mahogany Mahogany Dining and Card Tbles, Cherry End, Dining & Breakfast Tables, Mahogany, Cherry and Poplar Bedsteads.*

all which articles he will sell as low as they can be purchased in the cities, for cash or good paper on reasonable terms.

He invites those who wish to purchase, at least to give him a call before they purchase from abroad.

COFFINS made, and funerals attended at the shortest notice.

ROBERT H. M'CLINTIC.

Ap 5 43 2mo

## Take Notice.

That the books of Freeborn and Moore *Beksm iths* are left in the hands of Henry Eisenbise Esqr. for collection, for the use of Michael Moore of the said firm, those who know themselves indebted will please to call and settle the same, on or before the second week in April next, as after that time, suits will be brought against all Delinquents, without respect to persons, save costs and come and pay off.

D. C. FREEBORN.
MICHAEL MOORE.

## Bankruptcy.

ASSIGNEE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Major Daniel Eisenbise, who is decreed a Bankrupt, are hereby notified that the books and notes of the said bankrupt are left in the hands of George Miller, Esq., for collection. Those persons knowing themselves indebted will please call and settle the same immediately, as suits are directed to be pected against all delinquents without respect of persons. D. W. M'CORMICK,

March 29, 1843. *Assignee, &c.*

## A NEW ENTERPRISE.

*By the former Editor of the Saturday Evening Post and Saturday Courier.*

Comprising the fruits of twenty years experience in the Newspaper business; the aid of the most distinguished newspaper writers of the day; a valuable Foreign Correspondence; with troops of Literary friends, and the determination to publish a Newspaper for all classes, which

SHALL NOT BE SURPASSED.

### Philadelphia Saturday Museum.

*Of Knowledge, News, and Amusements*

A Family Newspaper, neutral in politics—opposed to quackery, and devoted to the Arts, Education, Morals, Health and Amusement.

The Tales, Sketchs, Narratives, Biographies, Essays, and Poems, shall be of the first order—the best productions of the best writers of the day. Also, articles on History, Astronomy, Chemistry, and all the Arts and Sciences, with a liberal portion of light reading, anecdotes, wit and humour, making a varied, rich, and mirth-inspiring Olio.

LIFE ON THE OCEAN.—Furnishing narratives of sterling adventures at sea, showing the courage and heroism of the bold Mariner, as

He springs from his hammock and flies to the deck,
Where amazement confronts him with images dire,
Wild winds and mad waves drive the vessel a wreck,
The masts fly in splinters—the shrouds are on fire,

Foreign and Domestic News, Congressional Proceedings, and a general view of all matters of interest or importance, will appear.

PICTORIAL EMBELLISHMENTS, comprising maps, landscapes, architecture, portraits of distinguished personages, of both sexes. In these, as well as in neatness, of typography the Museum shall not be surpassed.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.—Arrangements have been completed for securing a regular Foreign Correspondence more extensive and complete than has ever enriched the columns of an American Newspaper.

COMMERCIAL.—The state of business, of stocks, prices of grain, flour, and all descriptions of country produce, merchandize, &c., will be given from sales in Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York, Boston, &c.

Select and Original Gems From the best productions of the best Writers of the day.

*TO AGENTS.—Terms of commission*

Any individual who will take the trouble to procure the names of his friends, and remit the funds, will be entitled to the commissions which are at present, and will continue to be, until further notice, more liberal by far, than have yet been offered by any other or merit.

TERMS.—The Philadelphia Saturday Museum is published every week at $2 per annum, as usual, in advance, or $3 at the end of the year.

☞ For $20, in current funds, 16 copies will be forwarded, securely packed, to any part of the United States. 3 copies for $5. All orders and communications to be addressed, free of postage, to

THOS. C. CLARKE & CO.
No. 101 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

## TUSCARORA ACADEMY.

JUNIATA COUNTY, PA.

THE summer session will commence on the 17th of April. Every thing requisite to qualify pupils for entering College, or for business, is here taught in the best manner. Its healthful location, its seclusion from the scenes of temptation and vice incident to towns; the very low rate of expenses, and the untiring exertions to make this institution a school of Bible morals, as well as of intellectual training, have won for it a high degree of celebrity. Mr. David Wilson A. M. returns to conduct the Classical and Mathematical departments. His high qualifications as a Scholar and Teacher, are extensively known and appreciated. He will be aided in the English department by a competent assistant. Pupils from a distance are required to board in the Academy, unless by special permission. The hours of study, as well as of school, are conducted under the superintendance of one of the teachers; and the entire time is definitely regulated by judicious rules.

A vacation of four weeks occurs in July; also, one in April and October, of eight days each.

TERMS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Boarding, per week, | $1 25 |
| Washing, per quarter, | 1 50 |
| ed and bedding, | 1 00 |
| Contingent, | 25 |
| For tuition in Reading, Writing Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, &c, per quarter, | 2 50 |
| Natural and Moral Philosophy, Chemistry, &c. | 3 50 |
| Classics and Mathematics, | 5 00 |

Each quarter to consist of eleven weeks and a half. No deduction made for absence, unless caused by sickness.

☞ Punctual payment always to be made one quarter in advance. Those who do not pay in advance will be charged 10 per cent extra.

N. B. Should the State appropriation be withdrawn, the price of tuition must be increased about 20 per cent.

M'KNIGHT WILLIAMSON,
President, B. T.

Tuscarora, Juniata, Co. Mar 28 2mo

## To Let.

THREE houses with their apurtenances situated on Third street, in Lewistown opposite the Methodist Church, with a well of water in front, and cisterns in the yard are for rent from the first of April next.—Enquire of the subscriber, at his Grocery in Lewistown, aforesaid.

ROBERT McNEAL, Exec'r
of Mrs. COOPER.

March 29, 1843.

## NATURAL PRINCIPLES.

It is written in the Book of Nature and c mon sense, that the natural vegetable pr pdetion of every country, are, if properly applied, amply sufficient for the cure of every malady incident in that clime.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are founded upon the principle, that the human body is subject to but

ONE DISEASE,

viz: corrupt humors, which when confined to the circulation, give rise to those disordered motions of the blood called fevers; but when lodged in various parts of the body, are the cause not only of every ache or pain we suffer but of every malady incident to man.

It should be remembered that Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are composed of root and herbs, which grow spontaneously on our own soil, and consequently are so admirably adapted to our constitutions that, while they cannot possibly injure even the most delicate a perseverence in their use, according to directions, is absolutely certain to drive disease of every name from the body.

When we wish to restore a sw mp ormossrass to fertility do we not drain it of the surperabundant water? In like manner, if we would restore the body to health, we must cleance it from impurity.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, will be be found peculiarly adapted to carrying out this grand purifying, because they expel all corrupt humors in an easy and natural manner and while they every day give ease and pleasure, the constitution is restored to such a state of health and vigor, that disease wil find no abiding place in the body.

☞ *BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS*

As the great popularity of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, has raised up a host of counterfeiters the public are cautioned against imposters, who are travelling about the country selling to the unsuspecting storekeeper a spurious article for the above celebrated Pills.

CERTIFICATE OF AGENCY,

Of which the following is a copy:

This is to certify that the within named ——— is a regular and duly appointed —— Agent for the sale of Wrights Indian Vegetable Pills, in the town of ———, State of ———, and this certificate, which is signed By Wm Wright Vice President of the North American College of Health, must be counter signed by the acting Clerk or Agent, from whom said certificate is received.

This certificate of agency will be renewed every twelve months, therefore if any alteration should be made in the date, do not purchase.

The public are further informed that all who receive the above certificate, are also required to sign the following

☞ PLEDGE. ☜

This is to certify, that the subscriber, by certificate bearing even date herewith, signed with the proper handwriting of William Wright, Vice President of the North American College of Health, ——— been appointed —— Agent for the sale of

*WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS,*

*or Indian Purgative,*

in the town of ———, and State of ———, to hold and continue in said Agency during the pleasure of said Wm Wright, and to leave any thing contained in the signed by the said Wm Wright, to the contrary thereof notwithstanding. In consideration whereof, I hereby covenant and agree to and with the said Wm Wright that I will not sell, or expose for sale, any medicine bearing the above or a similar name, during my said Agency, other than that which I receive from his authorized Agent or Agents, under the penalty of five hundred dollars to be by me paid to him, as liquidated damages. Witness ——— hand and seal, the ——— day of ——— one thousand eight hundred and forty ———

Thus it will be seen that the friends of the genuine medicine may be perfectly free from any apprehension of fraud, as all agents, who are provided wih a certificate of Agency, have invariably signed the pledge not to sell any Indian vegetable Pill except those received from the above named Wm Wright, or his authorized agents.

Country Agents and others, will be on their guard against travelling imposters, and remember that all authorized travelling agents are also provided with a certificate of Agency as above described, and that Pills offered for sale, by those who cannot show a certificate of gency are sure to be counterfeit.

AGENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| William P Elliott, Lewistown, | Mifflin co |
| John Purcell, Newton Hamilton, | " |
| J. Criswell & Sons, M'Veytown, | " |
| Patton & Sigler, Allenville, | " |
| do do Whitehall, | " |
| Daniel Overholser, Belleville, | " |
| D C Miller, Browns Mills, | " |
| Landis & Watts, Perryville, | " |
| E E Locke & Co. Lockes' Mills. | " |
| Lewis & Roberts, Ebensburg, | Cambria co. |
| J Myers jun., Johnstown, | " |
| John Orner, Summit Town, | " |
| Brockenhoff & Irwin, Bellefonte, | Centre co. |
| James A Booker, Centre Hill | " |
| J & J Potter, Potters Mills, | " |
| Adam Fisher, Centreville, | " |
| J & W L Musser, Millheim, | " |
| O P & W C Duncan, Aaronsburg, | " |
| Samuel Dubbs, Rabersburg, | " |
| Samuel Lipton, Milesburg, | " |
| Henry Adams, Walkersville, | " |

"Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of the Medicine, wholesale and retail, No 288 Greenwich street New York; No 198 Tremont street Boston; and Principal Office at 169 Race Street Philadelphia."

## THE TEETH.

### DR. S. P. GREEN,

Respectfully informs the citizens of Lewistown and its vicinity, that he is permanently located in Lewistown, and will at all times be prepared to perform any and all the various operations on the TEETH.

His office is on Main street, adjoining the office and residence of Dr. James M'Connel.

The great utility of judicious dental operations is now so generally understood, that all those who duly appreciate the value of the *Teeth* will at once have them attended to.

*Refer to*

Rev. Mr. Woods, Dr. Jas. M'Connel,
Dr. Vanvalzah, Dr. J. J. Applebaugh Lewistown.
Dr. Wm. Reichard, Belleville

March 22 1843.

## TO THE WHOLE WORLD

*It is admited by all who have used them (and who has not?) that*

*Dr. Peters' Vegetable Antibillious Pills.*

Are the most unrivalled remedy ever discovered by the ingenuity of man. They are a sovereign cure for the following complaints: Yellow and bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Croup, Liver complaint, Sick headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Female Obstructions, Heart burn, Furred tongue, Nausea, Distentions of the stomach and bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, blotched or sallow complexion, and in all cases of torpor of the bowels, where a cathartic or Apperient is needed.

They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither Nausea, Griping nor Debility. They are extensively used and commended by practicing Physicians, in all parts of the Union, from whom any quantity of certificates of their value can be obtained.

Dr. J G Smith of Woodstock, Va. says—'They are a better pill than I can make.' He recommends them to all.

## THE BEST IN THE WORLD

We ask the attention of every man woman and child in the United States, to what will prove to be the most Valuable discovery ever made, a discovery that only requires to be known to be appreciated.

*Dr. Sherman's Medicated Lozenges.*

Are the best medicine in the world. Quere, Why Simply because they are the most efficacious, the cheapest and the pleasantest to take. What are they? They are a combination of the most approved remedies in the whole medical kingdom, and so prepared in double refined sugar as to make them as pleasant to the taste as the best cream candy, children will eat them with avidity, besides they are more convenient than any other medicine, they are put up in a single form of a Lozenge so that a few may be put in the pocket and eaten at pleasure. There has never been a single instance in which they have failed to give perfect satisfaction. The Medical Faculty warmly approve of them.

SHERMAN'S

## COUGH LOZENGES

Are the safest and most sure and effectual remedy for colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, tightness of the Lungs or Chest, &c. &c.

Mr John Starkey, foot of Governeur street, cured of cough of eighteen months standing, supposed to be a settled consumption, by these Lozenges, when the physicians could do nothing for him.

*SHERMAN'S WORM LOZENGES*

Proved in more than 40,000 cases to be infallible, the only certain worm destroying medicine ever discovery

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.—Pain in the joints or limbs offensive breath, picking at the nose, grinding of the teeth during sleep, and at times a paleness about the lips with flushed cheeks, bleeding at the nose, a knawing sensation at the stomach, flashes of heat over the surface of the body slight chills or shiverings, headache drowsiness vertigo torpor, disturbed dreams sudden starting in sleep with fright and screaming sometimes a troublesome cough feverishness thirst pale hue fits bad taste in the mouth difficult breathing pain in the stomach or bowels, fatigue nausea, squeamishness voracious appetite leanness, bloated throat, itching of the anus toward night a frequent desire to pass something from the bowels and sometimes discharges of slime and mucus.

Dr Gelen Hunter, 108 Sixth Avenue, knew a child that was cured of fits by these Lozenges, after three years suffering, and when nothing else would give the least relief. A boy on board of one of the Havre packets was cured of fits by only one dose of them

## ACHE LOZENGES:

Give immediate relief in nervous sick headache, palpitation of the heart, lowness of spirits despondency, inflammatory or putrid sore throat, bowel or summer complaint fainting oppression or a sense of sinking of the chest cholic spasms cramps of the stomach or bowels hysterical affections and all nervous diseases drowsiness through the day and wakefulness at night, cholera or cholera morbus' diarrhœa lassitude or a sense of fatigue. Persons travelling or attending large parties will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dissipation they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free giving.

John M Moore Esq., Editor of the Brother Jonathan was cured of a severe headache in six minutes by three of the Camphor Lozenges—he was prejudiced against them.

## SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

1 000,000 sold yearly of this best of all Plasters. Rheumatism Lumbago Pain or weakness in the Back, loins side breast neck or limbs effectually cured by it.

☞ Only 12 1-2 cents each and warranted superior to all other Plasters in use. Be particular to get Shermans Poor Man's Plasters, or you will be imposed upon. Avoid the spurious and worthless imitations. The name is stamped on the back of each, get none without it or you will be deceived.

A fresh supply of the above Valuable Medicines just received and for sale by J. A. Sterrett, Lewistown.

W. & J. Reed, Perrysville,
J. & J. Potter, Potter's Mills.
A. H. Bell, Greenwood.
Patton and Sigler, Allenville.
Leonard Kessler, Mill Creek.

☞ Purchasers will be particular and inquire for Dr Sherman's Lozenges, which are alone known and approved.

Cough Lozenges only 25 cents a box.
Worm Lozenges 25 do do
Camphor or Head ache Lozenges, 25 cts per box
Poor Man's Plaster, only 12 1-2 cents a piece.

Lewistown, Aug. 1, 1842. ly

DR. SWAYNE'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF

## Prunus Virginia or Wild Cherry.

*For Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Spitting Blood, Soreness of Throat, Whooping Cough, and all diseases indicative of CONSUMPTION.*

*Delays are Dangerous.*—So it is with those who neglect their Colds and Coughs. At first you complain of having a Cold, which is neglected; after which a soreness is experienced in the Bronchia, with a Hacking Cough, and finally the disease settles upon the lungs, which the patient will soon perceive by a wasting away of the body, attended with hectic fevers and spitting up of florid blood and matter from ulcers on the lungs; a pain and weight is also experienced at the affected part of the lungs; the functions of the animal economy grow languid; the body becomes dry, the eyes sink deep within their cavities; at length the patient pays the debt of nature, when he is flattering himself with the hopes of a speedy recovery. To obviate all those distressing symptoms "Spare no Time" in procuring the above Invaluable Medicine at the very commencement of your Colds and Coughs whereby your health may be secured and time and money saved.

WILLIAM H[illegible]WIN,

ATTORNE[illegible] AT LAW,

Office in M[illegible]t street, one door north of Esq.

E. L. B[illegible]

## The TRUE GERMAN RHEUMATIC PILLS

This remedy stands in the highest reputation in Germany, but only for Rheumatism from cold, it causes a favorable alternation of the stomick, and substance by which the Rheumatism will be radically cured, it must be taken according to the direction, it is the surest easiest medicine, when a person has tried before every kind of medicine without relief, these persons get quite entirely relieved, before the course of taking this is over, these pills will not purge.

A person who is afflicted with the Rheumatism about twelve years and longer cannot be cured, because this evils will in so many years take too deep a hold on their system, Nothing is without exception, persons with rheumatic pains, which are subject to abstruction their body can likewise not be cured. Persons who are healthy except the rheumatism, and not of above ten years standing, will find by this medicine a radical cure if there are afflicted all over the body ever so much, with pains and stiffness, many persons have already found entire relief. Certificates can be shown to persons wishing to see them.

Rheumatism may be known by the following simtoms, as stiff neck, pain in the shoulders back, hip, in the knees and ankles, moving from one part to another, rheumatic Toothache, headache, pains in the ars, in the side sometimes stiches, &c., &c.

☞ The above rheumatic pills can be had at the Publication Office of the Republican, in Lewistown, and sold by Henry Eisenbise agent. Price $2,00 a box.

Feb. 27, 1843.

## DRUGS, DYE STUFFS, PAINTS &c.

The subscriber has just opened a fresh and general assortment of drugs &c., amongst which are the following:

Annatto, Antimony, Aloes, Arsenic, Aqua Fortis, Borax, Cartharides, cream Tartar, Flour Sulphur, Jalap, Ipecacuana, Gamboge Opium, Liquorice ball and root, Verdigris, Litharge, Burgundy pitch, Caster Oil, Sweet Oil, Spirits Turpentine, Beat's Oil, Arrow Root, Quinine, Cochineal, Gum Arabic, Shell lac, Gum Tragacanth, Copal, Rhubarb, Nut gall, Sugar lead, Rochelle Epsom and Glauber salts, Blue Vitriol, Isinglass, Pink root, Senna, Saffron, Assafoetida, Prussia Blue, chromic yellow and green, Nicaragua, Fustice, Madder, Logwood, White lead, Venitian red, Spanish brown, Lamp Black, Alum, Sealing wax, and wafers, court plaster, cologne, Paint brushes &c. &c..

### PATENT MEDICINE &c.

Opodeldoc, British oil, Oil Spike, Oil Stone Lehman's worm tea, Adhesive plaster, Seidlitz's and Soda powders, Ink powder, Blue and Black Ink, indelible ink, Scales and weights (for Physicians, Syringes, Shaving soaps, British lustre, Lee's, Hooper's, Anderson's, Brandreth's, Moffatt's, and Wrights Indian Vegetable Pills, Columbian Sapartilla, Bateman's drops, Dalby's carminative, Balm of columbia, Houcks panacea, Eye water, Vermifuge, worm tea, and a great variety of other articles, which will be disposed of on moderate terms.

W. P. ELLIOTT.

Lewistown, Jan. 13, 1843.

## DR. MERRICK'S Vermifuge.

Among the numerous articles offered to the public as remedies for worms, none have proved so pre-eminently successful as MERRICK'S VERMIFUGE. This medicine is not only a safe and positive cure for the worms, but so pleasant to the taste, that it may be given to the most delicate children without inconveniance. For want of timely relief, thousands of children are yearly carried to an untimely grave by these pests to juvenile health nd happiness. The unexampled popularity, the increased demand, and the spontaneous applause and testimonimouials of hundreds that have used this medicine, prove it one of the most useful compounds of the present day. Price 37½ cents, per Cottle.

### The Pocahontas or Indian Vegetable Pills.

As a mild and gentle purgative cleansing the bowels from all impurities, purifying the blood, restoring the loss of appetite, removing headache, flatulency, habitual costiveness, &c, these *Pills* have not an equal in the catalogue of Medicines. They are an infallible remedy for that class of diseases denominated, Bilious—Speedily correcting the morbid state of the liver and stomach, and restoring them to healthy action; bilious fever, jaundice, bilious cholic, ague and fever, bilious vomiting, dyspepsia &c, are speedily cured by their use. Price 25 cents per Box.

☞ Country Merchants and Druggists would promote their interests by procuring a supply of the above article.

Agents for the above article in Mifflin County.

FRANCIS McCLURE Lewistown
W & T REED Perryville

Jan. 4th, 1842.

*LEWISTOWN.*

## BLIND MANUFACTORY

The subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he intends to carry on the VENITIAN WINDOW BLIND MANUFACTORY at his residence on Valley Street a few doors west of Jacob Muthersbaughs Tavern as the subscriber has relinquished the Cabinet Making business, he intends to carry on the above business in all its various branches,—he will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Venitian Blinds of all sizes and colors—he will also dress up old blinds at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Persons wishing to purchase these articles, will do well to call on the subscriber before purchasing elsewhere, as he intends to keep constantly on hand a large assortment. Orders from any part of the country or town will be punctually attended to, and neatly put up.

Anthony Felix

Lewistown, August, 1, 1842.

## Build Up Lewistown.

### LUMBER.

### Jacksreek Saw-Mill.

Having now two good Saw Mills in operation sawing from 2,500 to 3,000 feet of lumber per day and having removed to the mills to superintend them myself I will be enabled to fill bills either oak, pine, or hemlock, and deliver the Lumber to any point in the Borough of Lewistown at short notice and gratifying to say ACCORDING TO PROMISE, at the following prices viz:

Common frame stuff, $15 00 per 1000 ft.
do do do 6 by 6 and under 20 ft. long $12 50 per 1000 feet.
from 25 to 36 ft. long $17 50 per 1000 feet.
3-4 boards $11 25 per 1000
Shingling lath and fence pales $5 00, over 5000 ft to one bill $4 25.
Plastering lath 3 ft long $2 25, 3 ft long $2 50, 4 ft long $2 75, 4 to 5 ft $3 25.
Cord wood on the ground $1 per cord, cash.
Chips 12½ cents per cart load 1 horse.

Bills for lumber cannot receive attention unless they are written with a pen, dated and the signature to it.

SAMUEL HOPPER.

May 4, 1842.

## Cheap! Cheap!! HARDWARE

### Look out for the sign of the *MILL SAW.*

### No. 9 South 5th street

The subscriber invites the attention of the country merchants to his CHEAP and well selected stock of Hardware which he offers very low for CASH or good City acceptance. Such as

Buehlers' celebrated cradling & grass scythes, hay grain and manure forkes, rakes, spades, shovels, hocs

together with every article in the hardware line.

MARTIN BUEHLER.

Don't forget no. 9 North 5th st. Phiada.

*Try all, proae all, and hold fast to that which is best."*

## HATHAWAY'S PATENT, HOT-AIR COOKING STOVE

The subscriber takes this method to inform the public, that he still continues to manufacture, and keeps constantly on hand, these Hathaway Cooking stoves of various sizes and prices. This stove, wherever used, does its own talking in a practical manner, and needs not any exaggerated puff to recommend it to a discriminating public. There has been so much imposition practised, heretofore, in the sale of the article of cooking stoves, that the subscriber is resolved to let all who wish, test the utility of the HATHAWAY STOVE in his own kitchen, under his own supervission. Hundreds of certificates from those who have given the stove a fair and hon st trial, could be subjoined, but it is not deemed necessary that merely the adoption of the maxim at the head of this bill.

ARTHUR B. LONG.

October 22, 1842.

ALSO keeps for sale, a general supply of all sizes, patterns and descriptions, together with an extensive assortment of Copper, Tin, and Sheet iron ware.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices, for the above articles. Orders from abroad will meet with prompt attention. A. B. L.

The undersigned are agents for the sale of the Hathaway stoves, with either of whom usibness may be transacted.

JOSEPA SOURBECK,
J. A. PIERCE,
PETER CLUM.

*IMPORTANT PROOF,*

*Of the efficacy of Dr. Harlich's Celebrat Medinine.*

The following certificate was sent by Mr. E. B. Hinman, Agent at Cincinnati Ohio. "Mr Ezekiel Rigdon, of Andesson Township, Hamilton County Ohio, was several days troubled with Bilous Affection Acidity at the Stomach, attended with thn usual symptoms of Dyspepsia, and havine made trial of various medicines without finding relief, was cured by above medicine

Attest. EZEKIEL RIGDON.

For sale st he store of F. Mc Clure nungMifflincounnty.

## NOTICE.

*The Estate of Sarah Morrison, dec'd.*

Letters of administration o the estate of Sarah Morrison, late of Wayne township, dec'd having been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present the same duly authenticated.

GEO. ASKIN, Adm'r.

Newton Hamilton, Mar 28 43

## TO MERCHANTS

*OF THE WEST AND THE COUNTRY GENERALLY.*

The subscriber takes this method of nform the Public that he has established a

## SICKLE MANUFACTORY.

n the township of Armagh in this county, and has made arrangements with J & J Milliken merchants in Lewistown to keep them for sale for him, where the merchants in the west as well as in the country round about can be accommodated on reasonable terms. The sickles are warranted to be of a superior quality to any manufactured in this country, or elsewhere—and to be sold at cy prices.

J DOCKE.

A 13 43

## NOTICE.

*The Estate of James Glasgow, dec'd.*

Letters of Administration on the Estate of mes Glasgow, late of Wayne township dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make payment without delay, and those having claims to present the same duly authenticated.

JOHN PURCELL, *Adm'r.*

Newton Hamilton, March 21 43.

## NEW GOODS.

The subscribers respectfully informs the Public that they have just received a new assortment Goods consisting in part of Blue, Black Brown, Green, Steel mixed & Cadet. Cloths, Cassimers, & Casinetts Coatngs. Satinets, Velvets, Vestings, Muslins Centen Flaels, Italion Cravtas, Silk Handkerchiefs, Stocks, Bosoms, Shirt Collars, Gloves Suspenders, Stockings, Brown Holands, Fancy Silk Bindings & a general assortment of triminings also a neat assortment of Annuals for 1843, Law miscellaneous & School Book, Full & half Bound Blan Books, Almanacks, paper, Quills, Slates Wafers, Ink Sand &c which they will sell cheap for cash or country produce, and quest the Public to give them a call. All persons who have accounts standing longer than six months are requested to call and settle them and save costs as the times are such that we are compelled to collect our debts.

COGLEY & McCAY.

A large assortment of made up Clothing which we will dispose of very cheap. The Tailoring business carried on, and the latest fashions just received. C. & M.

## New and Cheap Goods!

The subscriber has just opened a large and handsome assortment of fine blue, blue black, invisible green and mixed broad cloths, heavy pain and diamond beaver cloths, handsome English and French merinees, alpaca cloths, mousline de lains, figured and plain silks, merino, woolen and broche shawls, London & American prints, carpetings, fur and cloth caps, flannels &c. &c. together with a desirable asssortment of GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE and HARDWARE all of which will be sold ow for cash or country produce.

I would also give notice to those who keep accounts with me that their bills will generally be rendered half yearly, and will in no instance be permitted to run over a year—Persons who know themselves indebted to me for more than one year will please attend to their accounts at once, as they will save costs by it. Necessity compels me to adopt this course, as no credit is to be had in the cities now only by prompt payment.

L. T. WATSON.

Nov. 15th 1842.

*NOW FOR BARGAINS.*

## CHAIRS, CHAIRS, CHAIRS.

The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Lewistown, and the puplic generally that he has on hand at his WARE-ROOM, immediately opposite the office of Henry Eisenbise Esq. a splended assortment of chairs, consisting of the following kinds, viz:

Common and Windsor Chairs, and Settees,

of every description. The subscriber having been engaged in the business for a number of years in this place, and as it has always been his aim to render general satisfaction, hopes to retain the patronage bestowed upon him.

All the above named articles and every thing in his line of business, he will furnish in the *neatest style and fashion*, and most reasonable terms, and warrant them to do good service, a constant supply of the above mentioned articles may be seen at his ware room west of the court house market street, and immediately opposite the office of Henry Eisenbise Esq.

House painting, paper hanging, glazing &c. done at the shortest notice, sash frames painted and glazed, and all orders in that line of business promptly attended to and the charges extremely moderate, glass cutting done at the shortest notice.

Turning of all sizes and patterns, such as Rose Blocks, circular sash for Dorman windows, newels posts, stair Banisters of all descriptions, and charges moderate.

Pump Buckets of every description manufactured for either force, draw or air pumps.

His chair factory is nearly opposite the Jail on Market street, where he will at all times be ready to wait upon his customers in any of the above articles.

N. B. Chairs, Settees, &c. repaired and ornamented, on the shortest notice, and charges low.

He returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of Lewistown and the public generally for their patronage heretofore, so liberally bestowed on him. They may rest assured that all the above mentioned articles will be manufactured at the shortest notice, and to please all. ZACKARIAH ORNER.

Lewistown, Feb 20. 1843.—6mo

P. S. The public are respectfully invited to call and see and judge for themselves. All kinds of lumber or produce will be taken in exchange for chairs.

WANTED. Also one more steady boy, and will be taken if application be made soon.

Z. O.

## J. HANADEN FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

*Vine street Wharf Schuylkill, Philadelphia,*

Respectfully informs his friends and the Public that he continues at his old stand, where he will be ready at all times to transact business on the most advantageous terms by reducing his charges to the lowest scale

The Union Canal Company & the Schuylkill Navigation Company have put the whole line ito complete order and made such reductions on their tolls as will give the route both in safety and cheapnsss to the shippers of produce and merchandise.

Philadelphia March 4, 1842.

## Medicated Cough Candy.

Just received, and for sale at the Dru Store of W[illegible] [illegible]eet.

Feb. 13, 1843.

## CHAIRS.

The suqscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Lewistown and its vicinity, that he has opened an establishment for the manufacture of Chairs, Settees &c., of the following kinds, viz: *French Chairs, Half French, Greecian, Fancy curled Maple, Black Walnut, Office, Fancy and Windsor, Boston Rocking, Spring seat Mahogany, Night Cabinets, and Studdying Chairs.*

### SETTEES.

*Mahogany, Fancy, Cushion, cane and common Settees,*

on an improved and fashionable plan,

### SETTEE BEDSTEADS.

both elegant and useful, designed to close up, making a handsome Settee with cushion seat for the day time.

The subscriber having been for several years past engaged in the above business in the cities of New York and Providence, R. I. flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction to all those who will favor him with their patronage.

All the above mentioned articles, and every thing in his line of business he will furnish in the latest style and fashion, on the most reasonable terms, and warranted to do good service.

N. B.—Chairs, Settees, &c., repaired and ornamented on the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

A constant supply of the above mentioned articles may be seen at the Warerooom, one door east of the Store of Mrs. Jane M'Cormick and immediately opposite the store of Patterson and Horner.

GEORGE W. SWAIN.

Lewistown, January 13, 1841.

## Encourage Home!

## WINDSOR CHAIR MANUFACTORY.

*CHEAPER THAN EVER!*

CALL AND SEE.

The subscribers respectfully inform the inhabitants of Lewistown and its vicinity, that they have purchased the chair manufactoring establishment lately owned by Mr. John Evans. And that at their ware room, nearly opposite *Frederick Schwartz's Western Hotel*, will be found every article in their line of business, consisting of the following kinds, viz: Fancy and common Windsor chairs, and SETTEES of every description.

The subscribers having been engaged in the business for a number of years in this place, and the eastern part of this State, profess to understand their business, and with that confidence in their capacity to make good work, and with a determination to please all who may call to encourage new beginners they hope to receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

All the above named articles and every thing in this line of business they will furnish on the most reasonable terms, *cheaper than ever sold in this place*, and warranted to do good service, a constant supply of the above articles may be seen at the ware room opposite the Western Hotel.

House painting, Glazing, &c., done on the shortest notice, Sash Frames painted and glazed, and all orders in that line of business promptly attended to, and the charges will be extremely moderate.

Glass cutting in all its branches. Turning done of every kind and description, chairs and settees &c., repaired and ornamented on the shortest notice, on the most favourable terms.

They canbe found at their shop at all times ready to wait on their customers.

Country produce will be taken in exchangefor work &c. in their line.

KITTING & SEARER.

Lewistown Feb. 15, 1843.

## TEMPERANCE HOUSE,

And Boot & Shoe Manufactory

HENRY Butler, late of Newton Hamilton, takes this method of making it known to his friends and the public generally, that he has removed from the above place, and located himself at WHITE HALL on the great road leading to Huntingdon through the centre of the rich and beautiful Kishacoquillas Valley, where he has opened a TEMPERANCE HOUSE, for the accommodation of strangers and travellers, and is prepared to do justice to all who will favor him with their custom, on the temperance principle.

His table shall not be surpassed by any in the country, being determined to supply it with all the relishments the market and country can produce; adding to it good strong *coffee or tea*, as to beverage, COLD WATER, of the purest in the valley.

His stables are good, and well filled with feed of all kinds, and attended with careful ostilers. In short nothing on the part of the landlord shall be spared to render his customers agreeable, and to please all shall be his aim.

In place of the *critter* what makes men noisy very often, the noise of the shoe-hammer will be heard about the premises, wishing to be understood by this, that he will carry on the shoe making business in all its various branches,, and shoes and boots will be made to order upon the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.—He begs leave to solicit the public's patronage also in this line or branch of his business.

HENRY BUTLER.

White Hall. }
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